This is our annual report about your drinking water quality, also known as a Consumer Confidence Report or CCR. Having clean, safe drinking water is one of the most important services we provide, and we want you to be as informed as possible about your drinking water. This report provides you with information about where your water comes from, results of sampling performed in the last year, and issues or violations from the 2024 service year. The table included has the most recent water testing results in the last 5 years. The table shows if different germs and/or chemicals were in a safe range and met EPA's health standards. The column called "TT or MCL Violation" will indicate if there were any unsafe levels of any germs or chemicals. Real time information can be found on the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Drinking Water Watch website at https://azdeq.gov/DWW_EXT/

The District regularly holds public meetings to discuss the current situation and upcoming issues and projects.
If you are interested in attending the meetings or even serving on the District Board of Directors, please contact the office at 928-565-3540. Agendas are posted on the website (www.sohiwater.org) and on the signboard at the office.

Please report anything that may appear to be a water leak in our distribution system or on private property, such as wet spots, discolored ground, or green vegetation that is out of place. Distribution leaks may not affect your current water bill, but leaks will affect your water rates over time. Save water - every drop counts.

Where Does My Water Come From? So Hi draws from a groundwater well located in Johnson Canyon, which is in the Hualapai Aquifer.

Consecutive Connection Sources: PWS #AZ04-08308 Valley Pioneers Water Company
The District purchases some of its finished water from Valley Pioneers Water Company by direct connection. We have included a summary of regulated contaminants detected in the purchased water in a separate table at the end of this report.

Source Water Assessment: A Source Water Assessment (SWA) is an assessment of the delineated area around our listed sources through which contaminants, if present, could migrate and reach our source water. It also includes an inventory of potential sources of contamination within the delineated area and a determination of the water supply's susceptibility to contamination by the identified potential sources. This water system did not receive a SWA in 2024.

Vulnerable Population: Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. More information about contaminants, their potential health effects, and the appropriate means to lessen the risk can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 or visiting the website epa.gov/safewater.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming;

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses;

Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

More information about contaminants in tap water and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visiting www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline. Information on bottled water can be obtained from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

Primacy agencies determine what substances are tested for and how often testing must be done. To aid in that, the state has set up a Monitoring Assistance Program that makes sure our district samples for the right things on time.
Total coliforms are tested for every month. The system had no positive samples during 2024. The rest of this list contains only the substances that were detected in the drinking water during the most recent sampling cycle. A full list of substances tested for is available upon request.
A detect does not make the water unsafe to drink. The monitoring is to ensure the water stays within the guidelines EPA has determined to be safe.

Definitions – the following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MGLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

The following are terms related to water quality data presented in this table:

Not Applicable (NA): Sampling was not completed because it was not required by regulation.

Not Detected (ND or <): Not detectable at reporting limit.

Minimum Reporting Limit (MRL): The smallest concentration of a substance that can be reliably measured by a given analytical method.

Millirems per year (MREM): A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of water clarity.

Million fibers per liter (MFL): Measure of asbestos fibers.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the radioactivity in water.

ppm: Parts per million or Milligrams per liter (mg/L), equal to 1/1000 of a gram.

ppb: Parts per billion or Micrograms per liter (µg/L), equal to 1000 ppm.

ppt: Parts per trillion or Nanograms per liter (ng/L), equal to 1000 ppb.

ppq: Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter (pg/L), equal to 1000 ppt.

2024 Water Quality Data – Regulated Contaminants Detected

Inorganic Chemicals (IOC)	MCL Violation Y or No	Running Annual Average (RAA)/ Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples (Low-High)	MCL	MCLG	Sample Month & Year	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic – While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral know to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.	N	7.6	7.6-7.6	10	0	05/2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	N	0.0064	0.0064-0.0064	2	2	05/2021	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	N	77	77-77	100	100	5/2021	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	0.44	0.44-0.44	4	4.0	05/2021	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	N	2	2.3-2.3	10	10	2024	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm)	N	11	11	N/A	N/A	1/2024	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.35	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2022	0	15	0.64	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

All contaminants listed below were tested for and were NOT found in our water. These contaminants are considered Non-Detect or not present:

Synthetic Organic Compounds (Last tested 1/4/24): 2,4-D, 2,4,5-TP (a.k.a. Silvex), Acrylamide, Alachlor, Atrazine, Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH), Carbofuran, Chlordane, Dalapon, Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, Dibromochloropropane, Dinoseb, Diquat, Dioxin [a.k.a. 2,3,7,8-TCDD], Endothall, Endrin, Epichlorohydrin, Ethylene dibromide, Glyphosate, Heptachlor, Heptachlor epoxide, Hexachlorobenzene, Hexachlorocyclo pentadiene, Lindane, Methoxychlor, Oxamyl (a.k.a. Vydate), PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls), Pentachlorophenol, Picloram, Simazine, Toxaphene

Volatile Organic Compounds (Last tested 1/4/24): Benzene, Carbon tetrachloride, Chlorobenzene, o-Dichlorobenzene, p-Dichlorobenzene, 1,2-Dichloroethane, 1,1-Dichloroethylene, cis-1,2 Dichloroethylene, trans-1,2-

Dichloroethylene, Dichloromethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, Ethylbenzene, Styrene, Tetrachloroethylene, 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, 1,1,2-Trichloroethane, Trichloroethylene, Toluene, Vinyl Chloride, Xylenes

Inorganic Chemicals (Last tested 5/5/21): Antimony, Asbestos, Beryllium, Cadmium, Cyanide, Mercury, Nitrite (last tested **5/5/21**), Selenium, Thallium

Lead Informational Statement

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. SHDWID is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. To address the potential presence of lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. This is the first step for beginning lead service line replacement for the protection of public health. The lead service line inventory may be viewed online at: https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/SoHiDWID-AZ. Please contact us if you have any questions about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact SHDWID at 928-565-3540. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

2024 Water Quality Table – Unregulated Contaminants

Your drinking water was sampled 12/5/2024 for the presence and concentration of 29 different per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, some known by the acronyms PFAS, PFOA, PFNA, PFHxS, PFBS, and GenX, a group of contaminants in the final stages of becoming regulated by the EPA. PFAS are man-made chemicals that are resistant to heat, water, and oil. They have been used since the 1940s to manufacture various consumer products, including fire-fighting foam and stain resistant, water-resistant, and nonstick items. Many PFAS do not break down easily and can build up in people, animals, and the environment over time. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to certain PFAS can be harmful to people and animals, depending on the level and duration of exposure.

To learn more about this group of chemicals, we encourage you to visit the ADEQ website at https://www.azdeq.gov/pfas-resources. You may also read the ADEQ-provided "PFAS 101 Fact Sheet" or view ADEQ's Introduction to PFAS video on YouTube at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t44kSh0uKXE

Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances	Highest Level Detected	Range of All Samples	Proposed MCL
PFOA (in parts per trillion)	0	0	4.0 ppt
PFOS (in parts per trillion)	0	0	4.0 ppt
PFNA (in parts per trillion)	0	0	10 ppt
PFHxS (in parts per trillion)	0	0	10 ppt
PFBS (in parts per trillion)	0	0	N/A*
GenX (in parts per trillion)	0	0	10 ppt
Calculated Hazard Index (HI)	N/A		1 (no units)

*** Hazard Index or HI:** The Hazard Index is an approach that determines the health concerns associated with mixtures of certain PFAS in finished drinking water. Low levels of multiple PFAS that individually would not likely result in adverse health effects may pose health concerns when combined in a mixture. The Hazard Index MCL represents the maximum level for mixtures of PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, and/or PFBS allowed in water delivered by a public water system. A Hazard Index great

VALLEY PIONEERS WATER COMPANY (AZ0408038)

Tested Contaminant Results for 2024

Regulated Substances

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Highest Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Violation	Typical Source
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2022	15	0	5.2	5.2-5.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	2022	10	0	7.6	7.6-7.6	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2022	2	2	0.0074	0.0074-0.0074	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2022	100	100	9.5	9.5-9.5	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2022	4	4	.62	.62-.62	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	2.9	ND-2.9	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	10	10	2.6	2.3-2.6	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] - (ppb)	2024	80	NA	38	8.5-38	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	AL	MCLG	Amount Detected (90th %ile)	Sites Above AL/Total Sites	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	.062	0/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	1.5	1/20	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Substances

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range Low-High	Typical Source
Sodium (ppm)	09/13/2022	42	42-42	NA

Valley Pioneers Water Company complete Consumer Confidence Report can be viewed on their webpage www.valleypioneerswater.com.

The Mission of the So-Hi Domestic Water Improvement District is to provide safe domestic water at reasonable cost to the customers, landowners and stakeholders of the District.

This Consumer Confidence Report is part of our ongoing effort to assure our customers of our diligence in providing the best quality water possible.